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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1914.

## GIVE WOMEN THE VETO POWER ON WAR.

Before a married man in Canada can enlist for the war he must obtain the written consent of his wife.

Would that that rule were universal.

As the equal partner in civilization's finest unit, the home, the wife should have the power of veto upon war; for unless war means a better and safer home it ought not to be.

In not one of the countries at war do women vote.

Though they are war's chief burden-bearers, the have not only had no voice in starting the war—most of the men involved had none, either—but they will be equally ignored when it comes time to fix up a peace.

A fine mess the men have made of things over in Europe, haven't they? It can't be helped now, till the heat is over. But it will be very strange, indeed, if the women of Europe shall not in a near time insist upon an arrangement like that of Canada.

The Boston Journal boils down more than a gallon of good sense into less than a pint of epigram when it says, "Think business! Talk business! Make business! Do business!"

## MAKING USE OF SCHOOLS IN SUMMER.

It has not been many years since there was a general idea that colleges and schools must be closed throughout the summer. There seemed to be a feeling that good work cannot be done in the summer time, or that students would not attend.

At the session recently closed there were enrolled at the normal schools and universities as follows: University, 1,600 students; State Normal College, more than 1,500; Western State Normal, 800; Central State Normal, 650; Northern State Normal, 420; Peris Institute, 1,900.

It is a significant fact that more than 6,000 students were taking the work during the summer session.

It is significant from the standpoint of the institutions in that during this session the cost of operation is far less than at any other time of the year, on account of heat, light, etc.

It is significant from the standpoint of the students that they are taking the opportunity offered by their general vacation for making further preparation and increasing their efficiency.

Never before has the state been getting as large returns for the money the taxpayers are putting into the state educational institutions.

And never before have the teachers been so well prepared for their work in the public schools of the state, as this larger use of the state institutions has brought about and made possible.

The German troops now departing from near Paris can now understand how the British felt when they were on their long hike, with the Kaiser's legions pounding at their heels at every step.

Positive announcement that Colonel Roosevelt will campaign in Kansas in cheerful news, not only to the bull moose, but to the Democrats of that state. The Democrats have their hopes of victory on a big bull moose vote.

## "HOW FAR THAT LITTLE CANDLE THROWS ITS BEAMS—SO SHINES A GOOD DEED IN A NAUGHTY WORLD."

No matter how small or trivial the good little deeds seem, they help to light up the dark corners of the "naughty world."

However, coal isn't trivial, it's important and very necessary. So if it's good coal, why so much the better. And, by the way, that's the only kind of coal we have for sale.

The M. Van Orden  
COMPANY  
Heughton Laurium.

## THE SULZER CANDIDACY.

Strange as it may appear, thousands of New York voters have signed petitions which will enable William Sulzer to run in the Progressive primaries in New York as a candidate of that party for governor.

The former governor, whose candidacy has been endorsed by the prohibitionists and will be endorsed by his new American party, expresses the utmost confidence in his ability to capture the Progressive nomination.

"Will you carry the Progressive primaries?" Mr. Sulzer was asked.

"Certainly I shall," he replied, "I am a Progressive through and through—the only genuine Progressive in the field—and I'll win in the primaries and come back to Albany the first of the year as governor."

Of course Mr. Sulzer, in the event he is nominated by the Progressives, will expect the active support of Colonel Roosevelt.

If the teacher remarks that the capital of Russia is Petrograd the pupil will be apt to respond that it doesn't say so in the book.

## HOPE FOR WOUNDED.

The soldiers wounded in the battles of today, will if they can be reached by nurses and doctors, stand an infinitely better chance of recovering and recovering unmaimed than did those of 1870. In other ways too they are probably more fortunate. It is said that the high speed of the modern bullet makes a small, clean wound which often produces surprisingly little injury to the tissue it passes through.

The Journal of the American Medical association quotes a report on surgery during the Balkan war, written by an eminent Belgian surgeon, Octave Laurent. In that war amputation was rarely necessary, less than 1 per cent of the wounded requiring it; and serious abdominal operations were still rarer. The mortality from wounds in the limbs was only 5 per cent; even from wounds in the trunk it was but 35 to 40 per cent; from wounds in the head, 55 per cent.

We have learned some lessons from the great wars of recent days. In the Russo-Japanese war the importance of bodily cleanliness was demonstrated, for the Japanese with their frequent baths and their rule that clean underwear must be donned before a battle suffered far less from infected wounds than had ever been true in other wars. The ordinary bullet is germ free when it reaches the victim and whatever infection is carried—it comes from his skin or clothing. In the Balkan war surgeons found the value of non-interference. A wound unprobed and treated with iodine and dressed with balsam of Peru usually healed without trouble.

We feel as if all the progress that has been made through the centuries in the realization of the value of peace and in the understanding of human relations, has been lost when we look at this war; but it is some slight comfort to know that the results of medical science have not been lost and that after modern death-dealing artillery has done its work, modern skill and knowledge will make the fate of the poor victims as easy as possible.

## Political Gossip

Under the federal law requiring congressional candidates to file a statement of expenses incurred in the primaries, State Senator W. Frank James reported that his nomination for congress cost him \$25. This sum, however, does not include hotel, travel or postage, those accounts being excluded by the federal law, though they are specified in the statement which must be filed with the secretary of state. The total expense of Senator James' nomination was approximately \$125.

There will be no Democratic candidate for sheriff at the November election, despite the fact that the opportunity was given to two men, Charles H. Little and Phil A. Sheridan. The former was a candidate for the Republican nomination while the name of the latter appeared under the progressive column. Mr. Little failed to secure the nomination but a sufficient number of votes were cast by Democrats to give him the nomination on their ticket. Mr. Sheridan was actually nominated on both the Progressive and Democrat tickets but he has repudiated the principles of the former party and has declined to accept the Democratic nomination. Inasmuch as the time limit, in which the county committee may express a choice, has expired, there can be no candidate for the office on the Democratic ticket.

One of the interesting situations relative to the Bull Moose convention to be held at Bay City, September 20, is the following:

The Kent county Bull Moosers carefully forest all about big Sybrandt Weasels. Big Weas wrote their last two platforms and was one of the big men mentally as well as physically in the organization of the party. It is indeed likely that had Weas opposed the third party at Jackson there would have been none. Now he is forgotten and why?

In the convention of the spring of 1913, Weas as usual wrote the platform. In it he placed a plank pledging the party to the principle of uniform text books in the public schools. A fight was made on the plank, but Big Weas won out and it went through by an overwhelming vote and with that plank the party went before the voters. H. R. Pattengill was nominated. He refused positively, to run on a ticket which stood for uniform text books. He demanded that his name be withdrawn from the ticket which was done and another substituted. Now H. R. Pattengill is the Bull Moose nominee for governor. He is for free text books. Weas is as opposed to free text books as Pat is opposed to uniformity. The wheels were all greased for a fight when these two clashed. But Weas won't

be there. He was left off the delegation. The party is taking no chances on any differences of opinion arising. It will be entirely free to insert its platform of 1913 and to insert in the platform of 1914 a principle which was repudiated in 1913, if it so desires.

That the Bull Moose convention in Bay City Sept. 20 may take a stand in favor of statewide prohibition is a brand new suggestion that is being made in political circles.

Henry R. Pattengill of Lansing, candidate of the party for governor, is a well known "dry" worker and anti-alcohol speaker in local option campaigns, and it is believed that he would welcome having the party go on record as an out-and-out advocate of laws prohibiting the liquor traffic.

Ohio Bull Moosers have gone flatly on record for state and national prohibition. Ohioans will vote in November on the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing state prohibition and the Progressives in the Columbus convention endorsed the amendment outright. James R. Garfield of Cleveland, the Bull Moose candidate for governor, and Arthur L. Garford, Elyria manufacturer, the Bull Moose candidate for United States senator, are making their campaigns on the prohibition issue. Inquiry in Bull Moose circles in Detroit as to whether or not the Michigan Bull Moose will follow the example of their Ohio brethren is met with the response that the Michigan members of the party will write their platform regardless of what any other state group does. Neither affirmation nor denial of the prospect of a state-wide prohibition plank in this state can be had.

"A committee has in hand the preparation of planks to be offered at the Bay City convention. A number of important propositions will be included in the platform, which is certain to be one that will attract much attention," is about all the information that is vouchsafed.

The possibility of a declaration for prohibition by the Bull Moosers has deep political significance, for the "dry" vote is of very respectable proportions in many sections of the state and the Moosers on the strength of such a plank, would go after the "dry" support hard.

World's 1913 quicksilver production is estimated at 4,171 metric tons.

# WAR ERA OVER-IN U. S. SAYS BRYAN IN TRIBUTE TO FLAG

## Militarism in Europe Is Nearing End

"The war era has ended in the United States, and is drawing toward its close in foreign lands; the convulsions through which Europe is now passing are but the death throes of militarism."—W. J. Bryan.

Talking at The Star Spangled Banner celebration at Baltimore Saturday, Secretary of State Bryan said:

"Our starry banner, beautiful as it is to the eye—and there is none more beautiful—derives its real splendor from the fact that it floats over the land of the free and the home of the brave." The words describe a political state and the virtues of a people. We might, without exhausting our theme, occupy this hour in thanksgiving for all that has achieved under the red, white and blue, and in praise of those who have won for it love at home and respect abroad. But, gratifying as that would be, more advantage can be gained from the contemplation of the part which we must play today and tomorrow in determining what that flag shall symbolize. What kind of freedom shall it represent to the world? And for what sort of bravery shall it stand?

"The world has longed for freedom throughout the ages—the world, made up not of the privileged few, but of the countless multitude. Some of the people have at all times had freedom—often more than they have wisely used. A few in every age have not only had undisputed control of themselves and of their resources, but have profited by the limitations which they have imposed upon those who were unable to successfully resist them. Having a monopoly of political rights they added to it a monopoly of physical happiness and intellectual progress. They even fettered the conscience of man and prescribed the forms through which he might satisfy the universal longing for communion with the infinite. This freedom, resting not upon respect for human rights but upon the power of might, degraded those who exercised it while it wronged those to whom it was denied.

"And bravery was not lacking then—the bravery of the conqueror who risked his life to secure the authority that he coveted. But the freedom of the despot and the bravery of the tyrant are not the virtues of which Key sang. It required a higher form of both freedom and bravery to thrill the heart of the poet and to suggest to him the word pictures that he wrote into his lines. The masses have gradually won their way to a freer air and to a larger liberty, but every inch of ground has been contested. Long before Columbus began his voyage in search of the northwest passage substantial progress had been made, but it was reserved for our forefathers to lay upon the soil of a new continent the foundation of institutions dedicated to the doctrine that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with inalienable rights; that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights and derive their just powers from the consent of the people. It was a bold—It seemed even almost a rash undertaking, but the enterprise has succeeded beyond the dreams of the pioneers. Our con-

stitution has become the pattern copied by other nations and the success of our experiment in self-government has answered all the arguments formerly advanced in behalf of arbitrary power. The triumphant democracy of the new world has stimulated the friends of liberty in the old to new advances, until we see everywhere increasing limitations placed upon monarchical authority—everywhere the waning of hereditary power.

"Accompanying the development of freedom has come a change in the type of courage which man has manifested. There has been a constant growth in the spirit of brotherhood—an increasing tendency among men to unite their efforts in defense of common rights and the advancement of the common good. It is in this period that our people have lived, since our nation, born in the revolutionary struggle, entered upon its superb career. During these years the flag has been 'gallantly streaming,' some times in the rocket's red glare, and son has imitated sire in willingness to maintain, with his life if necessary, the authority for which it stands. But the war era has ended in the United States and is drawing toward its close in foreign lands; the convulsions through which Europe is now passing are but the death throes of militarism. We are entering upon a new age in which freedom will be given new interpretations and bravery find new forms of expression. The doctrine of the divine right of kings has been discarded to no purpose if the divine right of man does not lead to man's elevation. He has become his own master, not that he may be brutish or brutal, but that he may be free to develop the best that is in him and to aspire to all the heights that the Heavenly Father has put within his reach. And no matter how high he rises or upon how lofty a plane he plans his life, the flag will still wave above him.

"The theoretical anarchist deludes himself with the belief that man will have no need of government when he becomes 'a law unto himself,' but he comprehends but a part of the problem. The coercive part of government will diminish as civilization advances—even now a large proportion of the people have no need of the 'thou shalt not' of the criminal law. But while the restraints of the statutes may be expected to fall into disuse because unnecessary, the co-operative part of government is ever increasing. The people find it economical to do together, through the instrumentality of organized government, what they could not do so cheaply, if at all, by individual effort. This union of effort is impossible without mutual confidence, and confidence is impossible without breadth of sympathy. The freedom of the future, therefore, will bring the substantial satisfaction that comes from voluntary acts of helpfulness—the joy that is to be found in the willing bearing of the joint burdens.

"Let no one think that the texture of our manhood will be of lower quality when the strength is no longer

## HELD FOR RANSOM



tested by the stress of war. We could not worship God as we do if we were convinced that each generation must be exercised in blood-letting in order to prevent stagnation. There is as much inspiration in a noble as in an heroic death. With peaceful progress the avenues of usefulness are being multiplied; instead of seeking to extend our territory by the sword, we are enlarging it by intelligent cultivation of the soil; instead of measuring our merit by the numbers we can overcome, we estimate greatness by the service rendered.

"It now is three thousand years since Solomon declared that 'he that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city,' and yet the world is just now coming to understand this truth. In the day that is dawning, the bravery of self-restraint will take the place of that bravery which tramples upon the rights of others—man will dare to forgive and leave vengeance to the Lord.

"Let us address ourselves, then, to the unfinished work which preceding generations have bequeathed to us, determined to be worthy of the inheritance which we enjoy. Our nation is the heir of the ages—all the garnered riches of past experience is ours—we will be false to every obligation if we falter or fall short in the performance of the duties that descend to us.

"Hail! Flag of the Free and the Brave—priceless legacy of the fathers, baptized in their precious blood. Be our country's ensign still—and more. As the world is drawn closer together in the bonds of an Universal brotherhood, may Thy colors stimulate the struggling, hoping hosts of man to the impulses that are noblest, to the service that is largest and to the achievements that are most enduring."

Charles Dana Gibson.

Born in Boston, Sept. 14, 1867, reared on Long Island, an artist at ten and a man of fame at twenty, Charles Dana Gibson is a fine type of American manhood, and a draftsman whose genius ranks him among the foremost illustrators of his time. Before he had scarcely attained his majority he won wide fame by his drawings of the "Gibson girl." The original of the "Gibson girl" is Mr. Gibson's sister-in-law, one of the beautiful Langhorne girls of Virginia, and now the wife of Waldorf Astor. Some years ago Mr. Gibson announced his determination to abandon black and white for oil, but he soon had enough of his new ambition and forthwith returned to his first love, the art of illustrating which had made him world famous.

Rt. Rev. Rogers Israel, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Erie, Pa., sixty years old today.

Austin B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, fifty-eight years old today.

Charles B. Smith, representative in Congress of the Fifty-first New York district, forty-four years old today.

# TODAY IS THE CENTENARY OF THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Written by Francis Scott Key Sept. 14, 1814

O say, can you see by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming;  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming;  
And the rockets' red glare, and the bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there,  
O, say, does that Star Spangled Banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,  
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,  
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,  
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?  
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream;  
'Tis the Star Spangled Banner; O, long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O, thus it be ever when Freemen shall stand  
Between their loved home and the war's desolation;  
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heaven rescued land  
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation!  
And conquer we must when our cause it is just,  
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust!"  
And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Kitcheener Chats With Troops.

"Why, it's Kitcheener!" gasped the wounded soldiers in St. Thomas' hospital, London, as the secretary of state for war stepped in for a visit of inspection, says a correspondent. Here's his chat with a trooper of the Royal Irish Dragoons:  
"How are you getting on?" asked Lord Kitcheener.  
"All right, sir," answered Trooper Craig.  
"What's your regiment?"  
"The Irish Dragoons."  
"How did you get that hand?"  
"My horse threw me and stamped on it, sir, just before it got killed by a shell in a charge in Belgium."  
"Ah, but you got into them, didn't you?" Lord Kitcheener continued, with a knowing air.  
"Oh, yes, sir, we did," answered the trooper, with a laugh, in which Lord Kitcheener joined.  
"There are some more waiting for you, you know," was Lord Kitcheener's parting shot, and again the trooper laughed.

German Knew Coney Island.

A newspaper correspondent made a motor trip to Brussels and tells of being ambushed by Germans. He says: "We first sighted Germans when approaching a railway grade crossing outside of Aerschot. There were a hundred of them waiting for us behind a hedge, with rifles leveled. When a hundred yards away an officer in the trailing gray cloak stepped into the middle of the road and held up his hand and called out:  
"Halt!"  
"I jammed on the brakes."  
"Are you English?" the officer demanded none too pleasantly.  
"No, Americans," I said.  
"I know America well," he said, "At-

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,  
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,  
A home and a country shall leave us no more?  
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.  
No refuge could save the hireling and slave  
From the terror of fight or the gloom of the grave;  
And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph doth wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Woman's Feet a Passport.

A Swedish actress narrates how she was taken for a German spy in Paris, and, not knowing how to proclaim her identity and being surrounded by a shouting mob, she felt quite alarmed. Suddenly a lucky idea occurred to her. She slightly raised her skirt and, showing dainty little feet, exclaimed: "You look at this! Do you call these German?"  
She was saved and carried in triumph to her hotel.

Help Selves to Pictures.

A cuprous story in connection with the seeking of Louvain is told by a correspondent of a London paper. M. Pousette, a Swedish diplomat was there, watching the soldiers looting shops. He talked with a German lieutenant.

M. Pousette had a camera in his pocket. He asked the lieutenant if he could take a picture. The lieutenant, not knowing that M. Pousette had the camera, misunderstood the question, and, waving his hand toward a particularly fine mansion, generously said: "Yes, go in that house. There are a number of good ones there."  
Quicksilver is used mainly in the manufacture of fulminate for explosive caps. Spain produced 1,490 tons last year.

## "THIS DATE IN HISTORY."

- 1805—Lord Nelson left England for the last time.
- 1812—Moscow was burned by the Russians.
- 1814—The British abandoned their expedition against Baltimore.
- 1829—Treaty of Adrianople, ending the war between Russia and Turkey.
- 1847—American army, in command of Gen. Scott, entered the City of Mexico.
- 1851—James Fenimore Cooper, famous novelist, died at Cooperstown, N. Y. Born at Burlington, N. J., Sept. 15, 1789.
- 1854—The allied English, French and Turkish forces landed in the Crimea.
- 1862—The battle of South Mountain, Maryland, was fought.
- 1867—Sir Robert Napier was appointed to command the British expedition against Abyssinia.
- 1880—Prince Albert (afterward King Edward VII.) and Prince George embarked on the "Hacchante" for a cruise around the world.
- 1882—Cairo, Egypt, was occupied by British troops.
- 1901—William McKinley, twenty-fifth president of the United States, died at Buffalo. Born at Niles, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1843.

## KINDLY MEANT, BUT—

"I am so sorry, Mr. Portly," apologized the hostess to her unexpected but influential guest at dinner, "but I have no cheese in the house!"  
"Pray do not mention it, Mrs. Phipps!" smiled the genial old boy. "I am sure—"

His little compliment was interrupted by the appearance of the small son of the hostess at his side, bearing a piece of cheese upon a plate.

"Well, now that is very kind of you, little man," he said, as the child stood there, delightedly watching him swallow the tidbit. "You knew more than mother that time. Where did you find the cheese?"

The youngster intently watched the last morsel disappear before he answered.

"I found it in the rat-trap!" he proudly asserted.—Baltimore Star.

Atlanta prohibits drinking by firemen.